

WEAK-STAR CONVERGENCE IN MULTIPARAMETER HARDY SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We prove a multiparameter version of a classical theorem of Jones and Journé on weak-star convergence in the Hardy space H^1 .

1. INTRODUCTION

It is a well known and classical result that the commutator of a singular integral with the operator of multiplication by a function in BMO, the space of bounded mean oscillation, is bounded in L^p , for $1 < p < \infty$. The first proof appeared in [CRW] (see also [Ja]), and there are now generalizations of this result to the bidisc and polydisc ([FL], [LT], [LPPW]). Since BMO is the dual of the Hardy space H^1 of functions whose Poisson maximal function (or square function) belongs to L^1 , one can formulate a dual version of the commutator result. This dual formulation asserts that certain quantities involving products and sums of Riesz transforms (or more general singular integrals) belong to H^1 . For example, if R_j denotes the j th Riesz transform, the quantity $gR_jf + fR_jg$ belongs to $H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, whenever $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Each of the summands in this quantity clearly belongs to L^1 , but it is the special form of this sum which puts it into H^1 . The space VMO is the predual of H^1 , and this gives H^1 a richer structure than L^1 .

In [CLMS], a much more general approach was developed. There, the authors showed that a variety of expressions with a special form of cancellation (the div-curl quantities) belong to some Hardy space H^p . Their approach paved the way for a striking collection of extensions of the theory of compensated compactness in partial differential equations. A result of P. Jones and J.-L. Journé concerning weak convergence in the Hardy space H^1 ([JJ]) was essential.

In this paper we prove the multiparameter analog of this theorem. That is, if $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ denotes a d -parameter product space, where $n_i \geq 1$, we have the following:

Theorem 1 (Jones - Journé in the multiparameter setting). *Suppose that $\{f_n\}$ is a sequence of $H^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$ functions such that $\|f_n\|_{H^1} \leq 1$, for all n , and such that $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$. Then $f \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$, $\|f\|_{H^1} \leq 1$, and $f_n \xrightarrow{w*} f$, i.e. for any $\varphi \in \text{VMO}(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}} f_n \varphi dx \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}} f \varphi dx.$$

The inherent difficulty in working with the multiparameter BMO and VMO spaces is that the definitions require one to deal with arbitrary open sets, as opposed to intervals or products of intervals.

The paper is organized as follows. We recall (in section 2) some definitions and the results from prior work which are required in the proof. The proof in Section 3 follows the template

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provided in [JJ], but some new ideas, see Lemmas 1 and 2 below, are needed to get from the one-parameter to multiparameter case.

2. DEFINITIONS

Definition 1. A real-valued function $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$ is in the space bmo (called “little bmo ” in the literature), if its bmo norm is finite:

$$(1) \quad \|f\|_{bmo} := \sup_R \frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f(x) - (f)_R| dx < \infty.$$

Here $(f)_R = \frac{1}{|R|} \int_R f(x) dx$ is the average value of f on the rectangle $R = Q_1 \times \dots \times Q_d \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$, where $Q_i \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_i}$.

When $d = 1$, this is the classical BMO space, the dual of the Hardy space H^1 . In the multiparameter setting, bmo is one of several possible generalizations of the one-parameter BMO space. It is not hard to see that a function f belongs to $bmo(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$ if and only if, for all indices i , f belongs to the classical one-parameter spaces $BMO(\mathbb{R}^{n_i})$ (with the uniform estimates on the norms), with the other variables fixed. Moreover, by the John-Nirenberg theorem for the classical one-parameter BMO space, the L^1 norm in (1) can be replaced by the L^p norm, $1 \leq p < \infty$. In this paper we will use the equivalent norm with $p = 2$,

$$(2) \quad \|f\|_{bmo} := \sup_R \left(\frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f(x) - (f)_R|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} < \infty.$$

However, the true analog of BMO - in the sense of duality with the multiparameter Hardy space, and boundedness of singular integrals - is the product BMO space which was defined and characterized by S.-Y. Chang and R. Fefferman ([C] and [CF]). The space bmo defined above is strictly smaller than this product BMO space. (See [FS].)

The dyadic lattice $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in \mathbb{R}^n is constructed as follows: for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ consider the cube $[0, 2^k)^n$ and all of its shifts by elements of \mathbb{R}^n whose coordinates are $j2^k$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}$; then take the union over all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 2 (Expectation and Difference operators). Let E_k denote the averaging operator over cubes $Q \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of side length 2^k : $E_k f(x) = 1/|Q| \int_Q f(y) dy$, if Q has side length 2^k and contains x . If Q has side length 2^k , then $E_Q f(x) = E_k f(x) \chi_Q(x)$. Set $\Delta_k = E_{k-1} - E_k$, and $\Delta_Q f(x) = \Delta_k f(x) \chi_Q(x)$, when Q has side length 2^k .

Definition 3 (Square functions, dyadic H^1). For a “dyadic rectangle” $R = Q_1 \times \dots \times Q_d$, $Q_i \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{n_i})$ define the multiparameter difference operator $\Delta_R = \Delta_{Q_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \Delta_{Q_d}$. We use the symbol \otimes to emphasize that the difference operators Δ_{Q_i} act on independent variables $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}$.

Here we use the same notation for the one-parameter difference operator and for the multiparameter one; cubes are always subsets of the “building blocks” \mathbb{R}^{n_i} , and the “rectangles” are the Cartesian products of cubes. Even if the size of all cubes Q_i is the same, we will call the product $Q_1 \times Q_2 \times \dots \times Q_d$ a “rectangle”.

Denote by $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$ the collection of all “dyadic rectangles”.

The (multiparameter) square function of f in $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ is defined as

$$(3) \quad Sf(x) = \left(\sum_{R \in \mathcal{R}} |\Delta_R f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

A function f belongs to the Hardy space H^1 if its norm $\|f\|_{H^1} := \|Sf\|_{L^1}$ is finite.

Remark 1. Similarly to the one-parameter case for $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \sum_{R \in \mathcal{R}} \|\Delta_R f\|_2^2.$$

This fact is well-known in one-parameter situation: the general case can be easily obtained by iterating the one-parameter case.

Definition 4 (Dyadic product BMO). A function f belongs to BMO_d if there exists a constant C such that for every open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$,

$$(4) \quad \sum_{R \subset \Omega} \|\Delta_R f\|_2^2 \leq C|\Omega|.$$

(See [B].)

The dyadic H^1 and BMO spaces can be defined in terms of a Carleson packing condition using the product system of Haar wavelets. (See [BP] for example.) The same Carleson packing condition, but using a basis of smooth wavelets, such as the Meyer wavelets, defines the product BMO space, which is the dual of product H^1 . We refer to [CF] for the precise definition, and the duality theorem. Here, we shall only need the following relationship between product BMO and its dyadic counterpart, BMO_d :

Proposition 1. *If φ and all its translates belong to the product BMO_d , with uniform bounds on their BMO_d norms, then φ belongs to the product space BMO.*

This statement is trivial in one-parameter settings. In multiparameter situation, it can be treated as a special case of the so-called “BMO from dyadic BMO” result (which is a significantly stronger statement), see [PW], [Tr, Remark 0.5].

Namely, let us consider all translations \mathcal{D}_ω of the standard dyadic lattice \mathcal{D} . If we have a measurable family of functions φ_ω , such that each φ_ω belongs to BMO_d with respect to the corresponding lattice \mathcal{D}_ω (with the uniform estimate of the norm), then the average (over all ω) of φ_ω is a BMO function.

Here we do not explain how the average over all ω is computed, since in our situation $\varphi_\omega = \varphi$, so the average is also φ ; see [PW], [Tr, Remark 0.5] for more details.

Note, that the “BMO from dyadic BMO” statement is non-trivial even in one-parameter setting, see [D, GJ] for the proof in this case.

Definition 5. The product VMO space is the closure of the C^∞ functions in the product BMO norm.

Remark. As in the classical one-parameter setting, the product VMO space is the predual of H^1 . (See [LTW].)

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT.

Definition 6. If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ is an open set, and $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$, the “slice” Ω_{x_1} is the $(n_2 + \dots + n_d)$ -dimensional set:

$$\{x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d} : (x_1, x') \in \Omega\}.$$

The slices Ω_{x_i} , for $i = 2, \dots, n$ are defined similarly.

Let $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{R}$ be a family of “dyadic rectangles” $R = Q_1 \times \dots \times Q_d$, $Q_i \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{n_i})$. For $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$ let \mathcal{F}_{x_1} denote the x_1 “slice” of the family \mathcal{F} , i.e. the set of all “rectangles” $R' = Q_2 \times Q_3 \times \dots \times Q_d \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_2} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_3} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ for which there exists a cube $Q_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$ such that $x_1 \in Q_1$ and

$$R = Q_1 \times R' = Q_1 \times Q_2 \times \dots \times Q_d \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Lemma 1. *Let $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{R}$. Then*

$$(5) \quad \sum_{R \in \mathcal{F}} \|\Delta_R f\|^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_1}} \|\Delta_{R'} f(x_1, \cdot)\|^2 dx_1.$$

Proof. For $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$ and $x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_3} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ set

$$\tilde{f}(x_1, \cdot) = \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{R}_{x_1}} \Delta_{R'} f(x_1, \cdot).$$

Then, for fixed $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$, we observe that when $Q_1 \times R' \in \mathcal{F}$ and $x_1 \in Q_1$, then

$$(6) \quad \Delta_{R'} f(x_1, \cdot) = \Delta_{R'} \tilde{f}(x_1, \cdot).$$

This is because our assumptions $x_1 \in Q_1$ and $Q_1 \times R' \in \mathcal{F}$ mean exactly that $R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_1}$. Thus, using the fact that $\Delta_{Q_1 \times R'} = \Delta_{Q_1} \otimes \Delta_{R'}$ we get that

$$\Delta_{Q_1 \times R'} f = \Delta_{Q_1 \times R'} \tilde{f}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{Q_1 \times R' \in \mathcal{F}} \|\Delta_{Q_1 \times R'} f\|_2^2 &= \sum_{Q_1 \times R' \in \mathcal{F}} \|\Delta_{Q_1 \times R'} \tilde{f}\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \|\tilde{f}\|_2^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \left\| \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_1}} \Delta_{R'} \tilde{f}(x_1, \cdot) \right\|_2^2 dx_1 \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \left\| \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_1}} \Delta_{R'} f(x_1, \cdot) \right\|_2^2 dx_1 \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_1}} \|\Delta_{R'} f\|_2^2 dx_1. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 2. *Suppose $\varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$, $\|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$, $\|\nabla_{x_i} \varphi(x)\|_{\ell^1} \leq 1$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$, and b is a bounded function with $\|b\|_\infty \leq 1$. Then, for any $\alpha < 1$, and any open $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$,*

$$(7) \quad \sum_{R \in \mathcal{R}: R \subset \Omega, |R| \leq \alpha} \|\Delta_R(\varphi b)\|_2^2 \leq 2d!(\|b\|_{bmo}^2 + \alpha^{2/n})|\Omega|,$$

where $n = n_1 + \dots + n_d$, and $\|f\|_{bmo}$ is defined by (2).

Proof. The proof is by induction on d : the base case for one-parameter BMO ($d = 1$) was proven in [JJ], but we'll give the short argument here for the sake of completeness.

When $d = 1$, it suffices to prove (7) for $\Omega = Q_0$, where $Q_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$ is a dyadic cube. The “rectangles” R are themselves dyadic cubes (which we now denote by Q), and by subdividing Q_0 into smaller dyadic cubes if necessary, we may without loss of generality assume that $|Q_0| \leq \alpha$. Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{Q \subset Q_0} \|\Delta_Q(\varphi b)\|_2^2 &= \int_{Q_0} |\varphi(x)b(x) - (\varphi b)_{Q_0}|^2 dx \\ &\leq \int_{Q_0} |\varphi(x)b(x) - \varphi_{Q_0}b_{Q_0}|^2 dx \\ &\leq 2 \left(\int_{Q_0} |\varphi(x)b(x) - \varphi(x)b_{Q_0}|^2 dx + \int_{Q_0} |\varphi(x)b_{Q_0} - \varphi_{Q_0}b_{Q_0}|^2 dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

On the one hand, by the pointwise bound on φ ,

$$\int_{Q_0} |\varphi(x)b(x) - \varphi(x)b_{Q_0}|^2 dx \leq \|b\|_{bmo}^2 |Q_0|,$$

and using the pointwise bounds on b (so $|b_{Q_0}| \leq 1$) and on derivatives of φ (so $|\varphi(x) - \varphi_{Q_0}| \leq (\alpha)^{1/n_1}$ for $x \in Q_0$), we get

$$\int_{Q_0} |b_{Q_0}(\varphi(x) - \varphi_{Q_0})|^2 dx \leq (\alpha)^{2/n_1} |Q_0|.$$

Combining the above 3 estimates we get (7) with $d = 1$.

For the induction step, we'll use the notation $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \widehat{\mathbb{R}^{n_i}} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ to denote the $d - 1$ fold product of the $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ with \mathbb{R}^{n_i} missing, and similar notation for a $d - 1$ fold product of cubes with one cube Q_i missing.

Suppose now that $R = Q_1 \times \dots \times Q_d$ is a rectangle in $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ with $|R| < \alpha$. Then there exists an i such that the $d - 1$ dimensional rectangle $R'_i = Q_1 \times \dots \times \widehat{Q_i} \times \dots \times Q_d$ has volume $|R'_i| < \alpha^{N_i}$, where $N_i = (n_1 + \dots + \widehat{n_i} + \dots + n_d)/(n_1 + \dots + n_d)$. Indeed, if not,

$$|R|^{d-1} = \prod_{i=1}^d |R'_i| > \prod_{i=1}^d \alpha^{N_i} = \alpha^{d-1}$$

contradicting the assumption $|R| < \alpha$.

Thus each “rectangle” $R \subset \Omega$, $|R| < \alpha$ satisfies this condition for at least one index $i = 1, \dots, d$. Therefore, the collection $\mathcal{F} = \{R \in \mathcal{R} : R \subset \Omega, |R| < \alpha\}$ can be represented as a union $\mathcal{F} = \cup_{i=1}^d \mathcal{F}^i$, where $\mathcal{F}^i := \{R \in \mathcal{F} : |R'_i| < \alpha^{N_i}\}$. (Note, that \mathcal{F}^i s are not necessarily disjoint.)

Applying Lemma 1 (with x_1 replaced by x_i) to each collection \mathcal{F}^i , we see that

$$\sum_{R \in \mathcal{F}} \|\Delta_R(\varphi b)\|_2^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^d \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_i}} \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_i}^i} \|\Delta_{R'}(\varphi b)(x_i, \cdot)\|_2^2 dx_i.$$

Note that $\mathcal{F}_{x_i}^i \subset \{R' \in \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^{n_i} \times \dots \mathbb{R}^{n_d}) : R' \subset \Omega_{x_i}, |R'| \leq \alpha^{N_i}\}$, so by the induction step with $\tilde{n}_i = n_1 + \dots n_{i-1} + n_{i+1} + \dots + n_d$ instead of n and $d-1$ instead of d , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_i}} \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{F}_{x_i}^i, |R'| < \alpha^{N_i}} \|\Delta_{R'}(\varphi b)(x_i, \cdot)\|_2^2 &\leq 2(d-1)! \int_{x_i} (\|b\|_{bmo}^2 + (\alpha^{N_i})^{2/\tilde{n}_i}) |E_{x_i}| dx_i \\ &= 2(d-1)! (\|b\|_{bmo}^2 + \alpha^{2/n}) |\Omega|. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have also used the (trivial) fact that the $bmo(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^{n_i} \times \dots \mathbb{R}^{n_d})$ norm of b is bounded by $\|b\|_{bmo(\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d})}$.

Adding estimates for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$ we get the conclusion of the lemma. \square

We will require the following fact about bmo functions.

Lemma 3. *If f and g belong to bmo , then $\max\{f, g\}$ also belongs to bmo .*

Proof. The proof is exactly as in the one-parameter setting, since the space bmo is defined by averages over rectangles. That is, for any rectangle R , we have

$$\frac{1}{|R|} \int_R ||f(x)| - |f|_R| dx \leq \frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f(x) - f_R| dx$$

and $\max\{f, g\} = (|f - g| + f + g)/2$. \square

Lemma 4. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ be a set of finite measure, and let $\delta > 0$ be a given parameter. Then there exists a function $\tau \in bmo$ such that $\tau = 1$ on E , $\|\tau\|_{bmo} < C_1 \delta$, and $|\text{supp } \tau| < C_2 e^{2/\delta} |E|$, where C_1 and C_2 are some absolute constants.*

Proof. Recall that a weight w belongs to the A_1 class if there exists a constant C such that for all x , $Mw(x) \leq Cw(x)$. Here, if M is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function then this is the usual class of (one-parameter) Muckenhoupt weights. And if M is the strong maximal function where the averages are taken over arbitrary rectangles in $\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$, then this is the multiparameter A_1 class. (See [FP] for some basic facts about product A_p weights.)

We define the following A_1 weight, with $M^{(k)}$ denoting the k -fold iteration of the strong maximal function:

$$m(x) = K^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c^k M^{(k)} \chi_E(x).$$

where $K = \sum_k c^k$, and $c > 0$ is chosen to insure the convergence of the series. Namely, we chose c such that $\|cM\| < 1$, i.e. that for some $q < 1$, we have $c\|Mf\|_2 \leq q\|f\|_2$ for all $f \in L^2$.

Then $\|m\|_{L^2} \leq C\|\chi_E\|_{L^2} = C|E|^{1/2}$. Observe that $m = 1$ a.e. on E , and $m \leq 1$ a.e. outside of E .

Define, as in [JJ], following [CR], the function

$$\tau(x) = \max\{0, 1 + \delta \log m(x)\}.$$

The function τ belongs to bmo and also satisfies $\tau = 1$ a.e. on E . However, τ has small bmo norm: $\|\tau\|_{bmo} \lesssim \delta$. This follows from Lemma 3 and the fact that for any A_1 weight w , $\log w$ belongs to bmo , which is proved exactly as in the one-parameter setting. (See, for example, [G].)

The estimate for the size of the support of τ follows from Tchebychev's theorem and the estimate $\|m\|_{L^2} \leq C|E|^{1/2}$. \square

We now prove Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. First notice, that since C_0^∞ is dense in VMO, it is sufficient to prove Theorem 1 for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$.

Because $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e., and $\|f_n\|_{H^1} \leq 1$, we have $\|f\|_{L^1} \leq 1$ by Fatou's Lemma. Choose a $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$, normalized to have $|\varphi| \leq 1$, $\|\varphi\|_{L^1} \leq 1$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be fixed.

We need to show that, for n sufficiently large,

$$(8) \quad \left| \int f_n \varphi dx - \int f \varphi dx \right| < C\varepsilon,$$

where C is some absolute constant.

We now fix an η to be determined, and define

$$E_n = \{x \in \text{supp } \varphi : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \eta\}$$

Choose n sufficiently large that $|E_n| < \eta$. Define τ as in Lemma 4, relative to the set E_n . Then, if η is chosen sufficiently small, since $\|f\|_{L^1} \leq 1$, we will have

$$\left| \int_{\text{supp } \tau} f dx < \varepsilon \right|.$$

Then we break up the integral in (8) as

$$(9) \quad \left| \int (f - f_n) dx \right| \leq \left| \int (f - f_n) \varphi (1 - \tau) dx \right| + \left| \int (f - f_n) \varphi \tau dx \right|.$$

In the complement of E_n , $|f - f_n| < \eta$, so the first integral on the left hand side of (9) is bounded by $\eta \|\varphi\|_{L^1}$, which in turn is less than ε if τ is appropriately small.

The second integral in (9) is bounded by

$$\int_T |f \varphi| dx + \left| \int f_n \varphi \tau dx \right|,$$

and since

$$\int_T |f \varphi| dx < \varepsilon,$$

the proof is completed by showing that $\|\varphi \tau\|_{\text{BMO}} \lesssim \varepsilon$.

We will show that the dyadic BMO norm of $\varphi \tau$ has the required estimate, and observe that the same proof shows that any translate of $\varphi \tau$ is in dyadic BMO with the same bound. The estimate on the product BMO norm will follow from Proposition 1.

Fix an arbitrary open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_d}$ and consider two cases:

(i) $|\Omega| \leq \alpha$, where $\alpha > 0$ will be chosen in a moment.

In this case, all rectangles contained in Ω have size less than α , and Lemma 2 gives

$$\sum_{R \subset \Omega, |R| \leq \alpha} \|\Delta_R(\varphi \tau)\|_2^2 \leq C(\|\varphi\|_{\text{bmo}}^2 + \alpha^{2/n})|\Omega|,$$

for $n = n_1 + \dots + n_d$. With the appropriate choice of α and δ from Lemma 4 (so $\|\varphi\|_{\text{bmo}}^2 \leq \delta^2$), this will be smaller than $\varepsilon|\Omega|$.

Note that η does not appear in the above estimate, so it holds for all η (η appears in the estimate of $|\text{supp } \tau|$, but we do not use this quantity in the estimate).

(ii) $|\Omega| > \alpha$ (α and δ are already chosen).

In this case, using the estimates $\|\varphi\tau\|_\infty \leq 1$ and $|\text{supp } \tau| \leq C_2 e^{2/\delta} \eta$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{R \subset \Omega} \|\Delta_R(\varphi\tau)\|_2^2 &\leq \int |\varphi\tau|^2 dx \\ &\leq \|\varphi\tau\|_\infty^2 |\text{supp } \tau| \\ &\leq C_2 \eta e^{2/\delta} \\ &\leq C_2 \eta e^{2/\delta} \frac{|\Omega|}{\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

and the last quantity is bounded by $\varepsilon|\Omega|$ if η is small enough. \square

Remark. Note that the multiparameter version of the Jones-Journé theorem cannot be obtained by *trivial* iteration of the original one-parameter version. Namely, the function $\varphi\tau$ in the proof does not have small *bmo* norm, so we need to use the norm of the product BMO. Lemmas 1 and 2 are necessary to perform this iteration.

Remark. As it was mentioned in [JJ], it is easy to see that the analogue of the main result does not hold for L^1 functions: it is easy to construct a sequence of $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ functions f_n converging (in the weak* topology of the space of measures $M(\mathbb{R}^N)$) to a singular measure and such that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ a.e.

Moreover, picking a sequence of discrete measures μ_n , converging (in the weak* topology of $M(\mathbb{R}^N)$) to a given $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and then approximating the measures μ_n by absolutely continuous measures with densities f_n (recall that the weak* topology of $M(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is metrizable on any bounded set), we get that $f_n \xrightarrow{w*} f$ in $M(\mathbb{R}^N)$. One can definitely pick a sequence f_n such that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ a.e., which gives us even more striking counterexample.

On the other hand, the analogue of Theorem 1 holds for any reflexive function space X of locally integrable functions (so convergence in X implies the convergence in L^1_{loc}). Namely, if $\sup_n \|f_n\| < \infty$ and $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e., then $f_n \rightarrow f$ in the weak (which is the same as weak*) topology of X . This is a simple exercise in basic functional analysis, we leave the details to the reader.

The space H^1 however is not reflexive: it is only a dual (of VMO). So, maybe an analogue of Theorem 1 is true for any space of function which is dual to some space. It would be interesting to prove or disprove the following conjecture.

Conjecture. *Let X be a Banach function space X of locally integrable functions (so convergence in X implies the convergence in L^1_{loc}), which is dual to some Banach function space X_* (with respect to the natural duality). If $f_n \in X$ such that $\sup_n \|f_n\| < \infty$ and $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e., then $f \in X$ and $f_n \rightarrow f$ in weak* topology of X .*

If it helps to prove the conjecture, one can assume that X is a “reasonable” space: for example that C_0^∞ is dense in X and/or X^* , etc. The result under these (or similar) additional assumptions will still be extremely interesting.

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